1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI 2 NORTHERN DIVISION 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PLAINTIFF 5 **VERSUS** CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:22-cv-00686-HTW-LGI 6 THE CITY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI **DEFENDANTS** 7 8 STATUS CONFERENCE 9 BEFORE THE HONORABLE HENRY T. WINGATE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, 10 FEBRUARY 17, 2023, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 11 12 13 14 (APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 REPORTED BY: 22 CAROLINE MORGAN, CCR #1957 23 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 501 E. Court Street, Suite 2.500 Jackson, Mississippi 39201 24 Telephone: (601)608-4188 E-mail: Caroline Morgan@mssd.uscourts.gov 25

1 APPEARANCES: 2 FOR THE PLAINTIFF: 3 ANGELA GIVENS WILLIAMS, ESQ. KARL J. FINGERHOOD, ESQ. 4 ANGELA MO, ESQ. 5 FOR THE DEFENDANTS: CATORIA PARKER MARTIN, ESQ. TERRELL WILLIAMSON, ESQ. 6 ALSO PRESENT: TED HENIFIN 7 MALISSA WILSON CHARLES MITCHELL MCGUFFEY 8 GERALD KUCIA MITZI PAIGE 9 FRANK PAUL CALAMITA SUZANNE RUBINI 10 MICHELLE WETHERINGTON SUZANNE ARMOR 11 JOHNNIE PURIFY 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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IN OPEN COURT, FEBRUARY 17, 2023.

2.1

THE COURT: Good morning. Terri, call the case, please.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Your Honor, this is the United

States of America versus the City of Jackson, Civil Action

Number 3:22-cv-686-HTW-LGI. Appearing here in the courtroom

for plaintiff is AUSA Angela Givens Williams for -- also

appearing for the plaintiff, appearing by Zoom, is Attorney

Karl Fingerhood for the Department of Justice and Angela Mo

from the Department of Justice.

Appearing on behalf of the defendant in the courtroom is Attorney Catoria Martin and Terrell Williamson.

Appearing for the State of Mississippi, Attorney Gerald Kucia. Appearing for interested party attorneys are Malissa Williams -- Wilson. I'm sorry. And Charles Mitchell McGuffey. Also appearing in the courtroom is Ted Henifin, the third-party manager. Appearing by Zoom observing are representatives from the Department of Justice, the EPA, and the federal government.

At this time, we are going to ask that each of you identify yourselves for the record.

MS. GIVENS: Good morning, Your Honor. Angela Givens Williams from the U.S. Attorney's Office representing the United States.

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1
            THE COURT: Okay. Now, Terri, you were talking about
 2
       the ones on Zoom, weren't you?
 3
           MS. GIVENS: Oh, sorry.
            THE COURT: Yes, because she identified you earlier.
 4
 5
       So those on Zoom, would you please introduce yourselves.
 6
            MS. PAIGE: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Mitzi
7
       Paige from the U.S. Attorney's Office as a spectator today.
 8
            THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
 9
           MR. FINGERHOOD: Good morning, Your Honor.
10
       Fingerhood with the U.S. Department of Justice Environmental
11
       Enforcement Section.
12
            THE COURT: All right.
           MR. CALAMITA: Good morning, Your Honor. Paul --
13
           MS. MO: Good morning --
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15
           MR. CALAMITA: Sorry. Go ahead, Angela.
                    Thank you. This is Angela Mo with the U.S.
16
           MS. MO:
       Department of Justice and Environmental Enforcement Section.
17
18
            THE COURT:
                        Okay.
19
            MR. CALAMITA: Paul Calamita with AquaLaw on behalf of
20
       Ted Henifin, third-party manager.
21
            THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
22
            MS. RUBINI: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is
23
       Suzanne Rubini with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
24
      Region 4.
25
            THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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1 MS. ARMOR: Good morning, Your Honor. Suzanne Armor, 2 United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 4. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. 4 MS. WETHERINGTON: Good morning. Michelle 5 Wetherington, U.S. EPA Region 4. THE COURT: Thank you. 6 7 MR. PURIFY: Good morning, Your Honor. Commander Johnnie Purify, U.S. EPA Region 4 Water Division. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Did I miss anyone? All right. I hear no answer on 10 11 that, so apparently, everyone has identified him and 12 herself. 13 Now, then, I want to start off with this proposed joint motion for a stipulated order for confidentially of 14 settlement discussion. And this matter was filed late last 15 night, and it purports to seek some confidentiality relative 16 17 to some negotiations that were provided in another case that 18 predates this case. It is a joint motion, and so who is going to be the spokesperson for this order? 19 20 MS. GIVENS: Your Honor --2.1 MR. FINGERHOOD: Good morning, Your Honor. Karl 22 Fingerhood from the Department of Justice. I'd be glad to 23 answer questions. It is -- it's actually for this 24 proceeding, this Safe Drinking Water Act case. We do have a 25 similar order in the Clean Water Act matter, which is before

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another judge. But this proposed agreement would deal with confidentiality of discussions in the Safe -- Safe Drinking Water Act matter.

There is likely to be some overlap in the discussions between the two, so at an -- out of an abundance of caution, we also are going to seek to amend the order in that other lawsuit to add in Mr. Henifin, the third-party manager to that order.

THE COURT: Now, I saw that -- that you expect to add him to the body of -- of this order as well as the other order. So, then, who all will be bound? Are there any other parties that are not listed on this proposed joint motion that need to be added besides the city manager, anybody else?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I don't believe so, Your Honor. This order covers both the United States, the Department of Justice Environmental Protection Agency and the State, both MSDH and MDEQ, as well as the city and the interim third-party manager.

In addition, there's a provision in there that to the extent we provide settlement information to an outside consultant or expert, they will sign a document agreeing to be bound by the confidentiality agreement.

THE COURT: What time did you file this proposed order last night?

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MR. FINGERHOOD: This was filed close to, I guess, midnight, East Coast time.

THE COURT: Okay. So, then, it would have been a little different time over here. And so you filed it then. Can you tell me why you filed it so late? It's okay. I mean, I got a chance to look at it, but just tell me why it was filed so late.

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, we were trying to coordinate getting signatures from the different parties. We -- we were -- we would -- you know, the intention was to get it filed before today's hearing, but I understand if Your Honor wants to put it aside and have a separate hearing or, you know, have some time to look it over, I completely understand that, because we did file it very late. So that's -- it wasn't intended to require any action immediately. We just did want to get it on file as soon as we could. And once I got everyone's authority to sign or actual signature page, I went ahead and e-filed it.

THE COURT: No. We don't need any more time. We're ready. And so we are familiar with it. Now, but you had wanted this before this court as soon as possible so that the prescriptions of the proposed order will take effect immediately; is that correct?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, I think so. But, you know, we've been having some internal discussions, too, to, you know,

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make sure that the matter's proceeding along. So we do -but we do think it would be helpful to have the order
entered. We're planning a meeting with all the different
interested entities in the next couple weeks. So I think
before that meeting it would be helpful to have that in
place.

THE COURT: Is there some danger that's not communicated by this order that precipitated filing of this order? Is there some fear that there was some leakage regarding the confidential discussions or that something relative to confidentiality had already been leaked? Did that have any bearing on this haste in getting this to the Court at the time that you did?

MR. FINGERHOOD: No, Your Honor. This is something that, you know, I had mentioned to the parties some time ago, so it wasn't precipitated by any event. We -- like I said, we do have a similar order in the separate Clean Water Act proceeding, and I think, in part, it's a function of the number of governmental entities involved, and --

You know, for example, myself, Angela, Suzanne, we don't have authority to bind our clients in any settlement discussions. We have to -- there are certain officials within DOJ and EPA who have settlement authority so, you know, we can kind of give our open and unvarnished opinions in settlement discussions, but it's always subject to the

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approval of the appropriate officials who do have settlement authority. And so that's likely the same for some of the state and city officials, and so this allows us to have those open and frank discussions without them, you know, being out in the public before the decision makers have actually weighed in on some of the things we may be discussing.

THE COURT: Other than a potential finding of contempt for violating a court order, what penalty provision is provided by this order if there is a violation?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, I think Your Honor has hit the nail on the head. It would be a contempt proceeding. This is -- would be an order of the court issued by Your Honor, and, therefore, to the extent it was violated, Your Honor would determine the appropriate sanction.

THE COURT: Under the banner of contempt; is that correct?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I've gone through the order, and the order manifests that it has been agreed to by the requisite principals here. So unless there are some questions by some of the parties, then I'm prepared to sign it.

So I have looked through the people who are bound, and I suspect that everybody who is a party here is bound, and

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       so I will sign the order or at least I approve the order.
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       Now, this order is a proposed order. As I said before, it's
 3
       a joint motion. Now -- and then there is the proposed
       stipulated order of confidentiality, and that's the document
 4
       that I will be signing.
 5
            Now, is there anything else I need to know about this
 6
 7
       matter other than what the contents are and what you now
       told me?
 8
 9
            MR. FINGERHOOD: I don't believe so, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: Is there anyone else who is a signatory to
11
       this agreement who has some questions on this matter or
12
       would like to add some flavor to it, anybody else?
13
            All right. I don't see any hands leaping up for
       attention, so I will go ahead then, and I will sign this.
14
15
            So, Terri, it's the 17th, isn't it?
            COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes, sir.
16
17
            THE COURT:
                       Okay. Settlement discussion.
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            Terri, I'm giving you both the motion and the order,
19
       and I have signed the order the 17th day of February, 2023.
20
       Okay.
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            Now let's move on to the next matter. I see you are
22
       here, and do you have your notepad?
23
            MR. HENIFIN: Excuse me, Your Honor? Would you like me
24
       to update you today? Is that --
25
            THE COURT: Yeah. Go to the podium. You know your
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1
       place.
 2
            MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir. Yes, Your Honor, I do.
 3
            THE COURT: You were at the podium last time, what,
 4
       about two hours?
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            MR. HENIFIN: Maybe a little longer than that, but it
       was a nice conversation with you, Your Honor.
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 7
            THE COURT: Okay then. Well, I suspect that we'll have
 8
       the same type of conversation. You were so knowledgeable,
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       and you provided the answers to the questions that I asked,
       and so you have your outline of how you wish to proceed?
10
11
            MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor. I do.
12
            THE COURT: Okay. Well, see, the last time, I just
13
       started wading in on questions, and I don't know if you had
       an outline prepared last time.
14
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            MR. HENIFIN: I did not, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: Well, you did wonderfully.
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            MR. HENIFIN: Thank you.
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            THE COURT: You didn't need it. So this time, since
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       you have an outline, then I am going to let you go through
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       your outline, because you will probably hit my questions in
2.1
       your outline. But if you don't, then I'll think of those
22
       questions, and I'll come back to them. Okay?
23
            You ready to start?
           MR. HENIFIN: Feel free to chime in anytime.
24
                                                          This
25
       is --
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            THE COURT: No. I'm going to let you --
 2
           MR. HENIFIN: -- a very rough outline.
 3
            THE COURT: No. I'm going to let you do your outline
       this time.
 4
 5
           MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: All right. Is the microphone on?
 6
 7
           MR. HENIFIN: It is now. Thank you.
            THE COURT: Okay. Now then, are you ready to start?
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 9
       Do you need a water?
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            MR. HENIFIN: I'm good, Your Honor. I've got some
11
       right there if I need to reach over and grab it. I had a
12
       little before, because I was prepared for this lengthy
13
       discussion today.
            THE COURT: Okay. Well, see, it might not be as
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15
       lengthy, because you have your outline today.
           MR. HENIFIN: Absolutely.
16
17
            THE COURT: And as I said, last time, I just started
18
       asking questions.
19
            MR. HENIFIN: And there was a lot to ask, and I'm glad
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       you did.
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            THE COURT: Well, thank you so much. And so -- and I
22
       know this time that you have your outline, and so I know
23
       that you are going to be ready.
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           MR. HENIFIN: I am ready.
25
            THE COURT: You were ready last time.
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1 MR. HENIFIN: I was. 2 THE COURT: You did a great job. 3 MR. HENIFIN: Well, thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Now, so then if, one, you need some water, 4 5 there it is; number two, if at some point you feel some 6 fatigue for standing there behind the podium, then you can 7 take a seat and rest yourself and get your energy back up. 8 MR. HENIFIN: Appreciate that, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now, then, how would you like to start? 10 11 MR. HENIFIN: I would like to give you a little update 12 on where we are for the systems and then I'll follow --13 THE COURT: Okay. That'd be great. MR. HENIFIN: -- follow that with a few other things 14 15 about the order itself. So if that's okay with you, I will start there. 16 17 THE COURT: Well, that's fine with me. 18 MR. HENIFIN: Your Honor, as you're well aware, we've got -- the system consists of plants and distribution 19 20 system. I'm going to start with the plants, the two water 2.1 plants, the OB Curtis Plant and the J.H. Fewell Plant. And 22 those have been the sources of a lot of our problems over 23 the last many, many years and the sources of our problems in 24 August and again in January -- or December actually. 25 So I'm happy to report today that I'll be signing a

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contract later today with Jacobs, a national firm that does operation and maintenance of water plants and waste water plants across the country. They're the largest firm that does this kind of work in the nation, and they're -- they've been with us off and on pretty much since November, I believe. If you recall my comments during our last status conference, I had let many of folks -- in fact, all of their team go home over the holidays, because they were all from other parts of the country, and that may have been a poor decision and may have led to some of our challenges at Christmastime.

Since that time, they've been here in force and continuing to develop the plan to go under contract and be responsible operators for our plants starting Monday,

February 20th, 2023. That contract is a six-month-open-book-cost-plus contract. They aren't really sure how much it's going to cost to do this work, and we're not really sure -- but we want to make sure they're not going to overcharge us. So this gives us the opportunity over six months to -- both them to learn and for us to see exactly what it takes to operate the two plants.

The end of the six months is sometime in the August,

September time frame. We expect to enter a

five-year-long-term-fixed-price contract for them to

continue the operation and maintenance of the plants, the

wells, and the elevated storage tanks. So that will put us in a great position for the long-term for the Jackson Water System.

THE COURT: Now, before you go any further...

MR. HENIFIN: Sure.

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THE COURT: You used the term that the taxpayers probably don't understand, and so I know what it means, but I want to make sure that any taxpayer who later has privy to this conversation understands what that means.

MR. HENIFIN: That open book, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Cost plus.

MR. HENIFIN: Cost plus, yes, sir.

THE COURT: Right. Because ordinarily, a contract has a -- has fixed terms and has fixed costs, and the cost-plus contract is a different kind of contract. It allows the parties to pay -- one to pay in and one to receive monies in -- in excess of what the start-up off figure was.

Because usually, in a contract like that, that means that the party furnishing the resource -- the repairs, et cetera -- at the time of entering into the contract doesn't know for sure what all is going to be required, and therefore, to make sure that such a party is not prejudiced, then there's a cost-plus contract. So you have sort of a basic cost, but then this is going to be more than that, then the repairing party has to justify that they need more

money than what was initially proposed.

So on this particular contract, it's a cost-plus; is that correct?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor, but it's a little -- a little different take on that. In fact, we've negotiated labor rates up front, which are known, but we don't know how many hours they're going to need.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HENIFIN: We've got the labor rates negotiated, and we have a markup on materials. That's the "plus P," so they'll actually open their books when they have to order something, show us what the invoice was from the vendor, and then we've negotiated a markup, a 10-percent markup, for the materials that they buy. In the form of chemicals, which is a big part of the cost, 10 percent seemed too high, and we've negotiated down to 2-and-half percent for that. So chemicals and power are one multiplier, and everything is at another.

And so they'll monthly be opening their books, showing us exactly what they spent to the local vendors and other vendors that they are buying services and materials from.

Those have a markup. We see their costs, we see their markup, that's what we pay them. On the labor side, they'll track ours through the entire month, and we already know the labor rate they'll be charged for each of their folks that

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are working on the plants, and they will provide us the hours times the negotiated hourly rate, and we will pay them for that.

So it's a very -- the plus is the markups, and the negotiated rate, which also has a markup in it. But we're actually looking at their books and seeing exactly what it cost to operate on a monthly basis. I mean, they only get paid for what they actually did plus the markups.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Now, I interrupted you.

MR. HENIFIN: No. That's absolutely --

THE COURT: So go back to where you were.

MR. HENIFIN: That's absolutely fine. So when we get to the firm fixed-price contract -- so contractors build risk into their prices in a firm fixed-price contract, obviously. And this is -- this whole six-month period is to try to minimize the amount of risk they would have to build into the long-term cost. So this is -- we believe -- I believe this is a -- like, a very positive step forward that we can spend six months working closely with Jacobs to understand what their actual costs are, so when they do bid the firm fixed-price, we're all comfortable that there's not excessive risk built into the price on the part of the contractor.

But we -- we're also comfortable that he's not cut so

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short that they can't perform the job. It's that balance. They need to be able to actually perform the job and make a profit, a reasonable profit, but we can't have them building in too much risk where we would be paying extra for that. And so that's the reason we've gone into this two-phased approach, to get the best price. And something we're both — both parties are comfortable that we've got the right amount of money in the contract.

THE COURT: Do you have a metric by which you can compare in the past what Jacobs has performed in a contract such as this nature?

MR. HENIFIN: They've provided -- I don't have it on the top of my head, but I have it for -- they've provided some benchmarks of what this kind of work has cost in other markets. So I do have that, and I can provide that to the Court if you would like. But --

THE COURT: Yes, I'd like to see it.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir. I will provide that. It lines up very well with what they've done in localities and other communities across the country.

THE COURT: Have they ever had any litigation on those kinds of matters?

MR. HENIFIN: I don't know that they've had it on costs. Of course, they're a large company. They've had lots of litigation over their contracts over the years, but

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       I'm not aware of any around costs and bids and operations
 2
       from that end.
 3
            THE COURT: Or -- or on cost plus?
            MR. HENIFIN: Not that I'm aware of, Your Honor.
 4
 5
                       Okay. If you run into any such, then I'd
            THE COURT:
       like to see that too.
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 7
            MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir.
            THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Now go back to
 8
 9
       where you were. I know I keep chiming in.
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            MR. HENIFIN:
                          Sure.
11
            THE COURT: Go back to where you were.
12
            MR. HENIFIN: Well, that sort of summarizes where we
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       are on the plants, and to bring it home, we still have the
14
       tenuous operation. In fact, while they're assuming
       operation control -- they've got a very sophisticated staff.
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16
       They've hired almost all of the existing city employees.
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       There were three that decided they didn't want to work for
18
       Jacobs, and there were two that didn't pass the background
19
       check that Jacobs had.
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            So I think somewhere around 22 employees that were
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       working for the city are now working for Jacobs as of
22
       Monday, the 20th, and most -- all of the ones I have spoken
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       to personally are very pleased with their situation.
24
       to the dismay of the state, we've hired some Mississippi
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State Department of Health employees as well. I would like

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to think they're the best that they had. Now, they're part of Jacobs, and they're going to be working at the plants as well, so... and then they've hired a significant number of other folks from the region.

There is a real benefit for the region that you've got a national firm here. Everyone believes that when you bring a national firm into contract that they're going to bring their own people. They don't have a bunch of folks waiting to go to Jackson. I mean, probably a lot of them want to come to Jackson, but they already have full-time jobs where they are. So it's incumbent on Jacobs to hire folks, and it's most cost-effective to hire local folks. So they've been making it a strong effort to fill all their positions with folks locally or within the region, and there will be people moving here from other parts of the country, I'm sure, as a result of that.

But Jacobs themselves has a strong team here for the transition, and those folks will start going back to where they -- they live, and work and over time, only the permanent Jacobs folks -- and there won't be a lot of those that had been moved here from other Jacobs locations. There will be some, but most of these folks will be new to Jacobs but be trained in the Jacobs method of operating and have the backstop of a large national organization and provide technical assistance, training, all sorts of great things to

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help make our plants operate like the rest of their plants, which are very, very strongly operated across the country.

Permit compliance consistent. Just a great method of moving us that direction.

THE COURT: So these local employees who have now been transferred to Jacobs, should they have any concerns about permanent employment?

MR. HENIFIN: I don't believe so. Jacobs is a large company, and if we get into this -- you know, we're fully intending to go to this long-term contract with Jacobs so that they should be guaranteed positions here through that six -- first six months plus the next five years. Jacobs is committed to keeping them much longer than that, and it's going to be incumbent on whoever's the contracting authority, whether it continues to be like a third party like we have today or whatever entity follows this.

Wherever administration of the water system resides going forward, I would make a strong commitment that they're going to rely on Jacobs to continue and operate unless they fail for some reason, but I don't believe, based on their history, we'll have that problem.

So I think they're here to stay. The employees all took these positions and feel very good about working for Jacobs. They've all seen pay increases as a result of it.

Obviously, the city employees gave up their Mississippi

State Retirement as a result of it.

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THE COURT: That was my next question on retirement.

MR. HENIFIN: But there is a generous 401(k) in the Jacobs package to help. All the other benefits were very comparable to what they were receiving as city employees, and really to all -- everyone that I have spoken to, they're -- they're looking very much forward to working for Jacobs.

THE COURT: But you also said that there might be a cap at five years.

MR. HENIFIN: Could be if -- if -- I can't imagine that we would be looking for another contractor. We -- whoever, again, is -- whether it's a third party, whether it's the city, whether -- whoever is moving the utility forward, I can't imagine we would be looking for a different entity.

But the five-year restriction is typically how these contracts are set up based on state law, and I haven't researched if we could go longer here, but I believe five years is about where we're at. If we can go longer, we might go longer.

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, Catoria Martin on behalf of the City of Jackson. We have done longer term contracts. We have done longer than five years in the past based on this type of work.

MR. HENIFIN: But I would have to check with Jacobs --

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HENIFIN: -- to see if they're interested in going longer, but we have been planning on a five-year contract.

THE COURT: So then, what can you say to the employees who have been shifted over or in the process of being shifted over about the permanence of their employment so they don't have to worry about going over to Jacobs and then, in five years, being let go without any retirement?

MR. HENIFIN: So I believe that Jacobs would be firmly entrenched in -- in placing them at another facility if for some reason they didn't have this contract going forward. There're always in need of skilled and talented operators and other positions throughout the organization. And with 250 facilities across the country, there're in a constant recruitment concept.

So I think they are very secure. I even believe they're very secure here. I don't believe we'll be seeing a contract change. It rarely happens in these kinds of operation and maintenance contracts, but should it happen, Jacobs is committed to keeping them employed. It just might not be in Jackson.

THE COURT: What about the people that didn't want to transfer to Jacobs?

MR. HENIFIN: So there were some --

THE COURT: Did someone debrief them as to why they did

not want to do so?

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MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir. And I think in all cases they -- one had a -- already had another job offer within another covered employer by the Mississippi Retirement System, and so they went to work for a local school system, not JPS but different school system. One is very close to retirement, and we're actually helping them get to retirement in September without having to transfer Jacobs. We're making provisions to that. And the third one just frankly never responded. I can't explain that one.

THE COURT: Okay. And then you said that at least two failed a drug test?

MR. HENIFIN: It wasn't a drug test, Your Honor. There was a --

THE COURT: What was it?

MR. HENIFIN: They had a series of background check requirements.

THE COURT: Background check.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So it wasn't a drug test?

MR. HENIFIN: I believe not. Something popped on someone's record that didn't fit with Jacobs. In fact, we're still debating whether or not that's going to keep that person from being employed. So I'm reaching back to Jacobs. I just learned this yesterday.

THE COURT: Okay.

2.1

MR. HENIFIN: And we're reaching back to Jacobs' attorneys to see -- Jacobs onsite wants this person very much. They're a very skilled operator, but they've had a -- they've got a record in the distant past that doesn't meet Jacobs' requirements, and so we are trying to figure out how we can get past that.

THE COURT: Does Jacob have an insurance policy which precludes employment of certain people?

MR. HENIFIN: I don't know that detail, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And then with regard to disqualifying features, people out here who want to apply to Jacobs, what should they know about the features that might disqualify them from employment at Jacobs?

MR. HENIFIN: I don't have that list. I'd say that this was a very -- this one case I know was a very unique case. I'm not sure about the other person that didn't pass the -- I don't know the details as to why they didn't meet the requirements. I do know the one that I'm going to arguing with Jacobs and pleading my case to try to get that waived and whatever policy they've got. I don't know the rationale on the other one yet.

THE COURT: Okay. So then on the disqualifying features, I suppose that these matters would be set out in the blurb seeking employees to tell them what would

disqualify them?

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MR. HENIFIN: I don't believe that that level of detail is put into those applications -- or those advertisements, other than you need to satisfactorily pass the background check and the drug screen. And so the details of what's in a background check I don't know are routinely put into an advertisement.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. HENIFIN: Sure. That's where we are on the plants. I'm feeling really good. I'm sleeping a lot better knowing we've got this professional group, and as of Monday, I'm no longer the operator of records. They are. So they might be joining me here next time we have a status conference and we have to explain any problems, but we're not going to have any more problems.

THE COURT: Okay. So are you saying that as a guarantee or just a hope?

MR. HENIFIN: That -- on the operation side, that's just a hope.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. HENIFIN: The tenuous part that I was explaining shortly ago is there's still a number of capital improvements that need to be made at the plants. The chemical feed, I believe, is one that I talked about when I was here at the last status conference. None of the

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chemical feed systems are flow-paced, meaning they aren't computer-controlled, and so manually have to make adjustments. That work is under design now to replace all of that so it is finally computer-controlled and done correctly, and it'll have the appropriate pumps and redundancies.

Once that's in place, we'll be a little closer to saying it's not so tenuous, and we've still got a chlorine system that's going to be replaced. We've got sludge channeling that needs to be replaced. So we've got a number of investments that still need to be made before I could stand here in front of you and say it's not a tenuous situation. But it's less tenuous today than it was when I was here in January.

THE COURT: And how much improvement has been made on the computer system?

MR. HENIFIN: That one is just -- that works under design. So it had -- the actual improvements haven't been made. We've got an engineering firm that's working on that design now. We've brought in a national firm, HDR. They're doing the beginning design work. Looking like that's probably midyear before that's design finished and we can start working on that -- those actual pumps and replacement, things like that. We're still months away.

THE COURT: Can the computer spit out the e-codes now?

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       The e-codes, can a computer spit those out now?
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            MR. HENIFIN: I'm sorry. I'm missing --
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            THE COURT: You know, the e-codes. You know the code
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       that says --
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            MR. HENIFIN: Oh, the codes. Yes, sir.
            THE COURT: That's right. The e-code.
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            MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir. The --
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            THE COURT: A, B, C, D, E.
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            MR. HENIFIN: All right. Yes, sir.
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            THE COURT: Which says that as long as a residence or
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       commercial establishment has an e-code, then that entity
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       does not have to make any water payments. And that has been
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       abused in the past when people have been put on the e-code,
       and they didn't really have any problems with their delivery
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15
       of water because of the city. But it might have been some
       other factors that caused someone to put them on e-code.
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            MR. HENIFIN: So this is -- in my prepared remarks,
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       that's a little further down. That's the billing system.
       So, like, totally different computer system than the one
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       that's at the plants controlling --
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            THE COURT: Okay.
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            MR. HENIFIN: -- the operation. So can we come back to
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       that, Your Honor?
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            THE COURT: Sure. That's great.
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            MR. HENIFIN:
                          Thank you.
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THE COURT: All right. Go right ahead.

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MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir. So again, still tenuous. Less tenuous than it was before. Much better shape at the plants.

So then the second piece of this is our distribution system. You know, the plants pump the water into the pipes, and the pipes deliver it to -- throughout our community. At the moment, we're in much better shape than we were as far as pressure balancing goes, only because we've got Jordan Hillman, former public works director. He's working for me And Terrance Byrd, who is also a city employee, is now working for Jackson Water, my organization. They've been actually working the distribution system by measuring water quality in two different areas and trying to understand what might be keeping it from flowing the direction it should. This is a slow, hard process that they've actually identified a number of major valves that were closed. They've opened those valves, and we're seeing much better pressure balance to the system as a result of just the work they've done over the last month and a half.

So I can tell you today that all of our elevated storage tanks have more water in them today than they've had since I don't know when, since any of us have been looking at this closely. So more than probably six months, eight months, maybe a year, maybe multiple years. So we've got a

much better pressure balance, you know, anecdotally, the very end of our surface water system -- you know, we've got the well water system and a surface water system. The very end of the surface water system is on Forest Hills Road, and there's three residents there that have been struggling with water pressure off and on for much longer than even our challenged years -- or challenged months since the fall.

I got a report -- a text message from one of those residents on Wednesday that they finally were able to take a shower. And so we've gotten the pressure up at the very end of the system to where it hasn't been since some time last summer. So I'm feeling pretty good about some of the work we've done in the system. But that's just the start.

So you -- I mentioned the fact we're working with a hydraulic model, computerized model of the entire system, and that is now complete but not calibrated. So the next step is calibrating it by understanding where all the valves are, what position they're in, and assessing the condition of all of the valves. We ordered a contract to do that work with a national firm that's here onsite with one crew right now helping, again, my staff, open valve. They'll be here with multiple crews when we have enough mapping to keep them busy because you -- we don't want to roll them into town and then have them sitting around in pretty expensive trucks and crews. So we're trying to get ahead of them on the mapping.

And then we have a national firm, Stantec Engineering Consulting, that is going to coordinate this work and take the -- the model's a tool, and you need someone to use the tool, and we need this calibration to help fix the tools. So we've got these three parties. We have them all together here on Tuesday in a kick-off meeting, room full of very bright folks setting out the plan to how to move forward to get this done, to get the model fully functional and calibrated, realtime information coming from the valve crews back to the modelers, and the engineering firm that's going to analyze it can start some analysis and start seeing where the holes are. And that's all kicked off as of Tuesday.

We have a big group at the Trustmark Community Room over in Fondren all day Tuesday. Really made great progress. Feeling good about that. The result of that will ultimately be here are the changes we need to make to the distribution system, whither it's add a valve, add to pressure zones, do something different entirely to make sure that we always have pressure in South Jackson and other parts of the city that have suffered for many, many years from lower pressure. And I think the results of that are going to be capital projects likely, and so we will get the priority projects that can guarantee we can keep pressure in the system some time before the end of the year as a result of that effort.

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I know it seems slow. There's a lot of work to be done to make that happen. And trust me, I'm pushing very hard to get that done quickly. You know, with the fact that we're only here 75 days into the order and we've got that team onboard and kicked off I think says a lot about the speed at which we're working right now. So I'm feeling good that we've got those folks here, and they're working hard.

So that's where we are on the distribution system.

We'll continue to do our little bits to try to find the areas that work while they're modeling and while they're doing the valve assessments. But I would expect over the next several months we're going to see some significant improvements just in how the system operates today even without further capital investments, which once we put those in place, we'll provide much more of the guarantees we need to make sure that we don't lose pressure every time we lose a pipe or have a plant problem.

Normal systems don't have that. You've got storage in the system, so if you have a little hiccup at the plant, you just shut it down. The storage takes care of it. That should be happening here, but it doesn't, because we don't -- and we don't even know how the system operates, which is why we've got the modelers, the engineers, and the valve folks working so hard right now to try to solve those problems.

And then on top of that, you know, the -- the idea that every time we have a line break, we start having parts of the city go down, and a big line break, we can lose pressure across the city, another thing that doesn't happen in every system. Often, pressure isolation allows the -- that part of the system to not drain down the rest, but the other piece of that is rapid response on the part of the water system.

We've had two major line breaks that in the past would have taken down significant parts of our system. Our staff responded quickly, isolated the valves that shut that water off and made the repair later after isolating it. That wasn't our standard operating procedure prior to this. But in those two instances, we had larger -- large lines, 20-inch diameter pipes, full breaks, and we isolated it within hours, and the system had no widespread problems. Obviously, the people right there near lost water for a period of time while we were making the repair, but we didn't hear about it in the news. We didn't lose water, have a huge problem in the city, and that's because we've now instituted some rapid response on these large breaks and better procedures on how to deal with them.

So feeling pretty good about where we are on both the plants and the distribution system, not good enough to tell you I'm quaranteeing you no failures. We still have some

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tenuous pieces out there, but we're working hard to get those taken care of.

Next piece might be leaks. Another favorite part of Jackson is you can drive around and see water flowing out of the ground pretty much everywhere unfortunately. We have instituted a find-and-fix leak program. We're still lining up smaller contractors that can do the work for most of these. And most of these are on small diameter pipe, less than six inches in diameter, less than 6 inches deep.

We've got a lot of small contractors that can do that kind of work. Lining up a group of contractors -- and they could be managed by a local engineering, IMS, and they're going to be a program manager for this find-and-fix leak program that will start sometime. And they will be basically going over every city street to find where leaks are, near meters, near -- in the street. Identifying those leaks and bringing in contractors that will have a whole list of qualified contractors to work on that simultaneously. And I think within a couple of months, we'll start seeing significant response and repairs of these leaks that have plagued us for years. And we get complaints constantly about how long these have been going. We just don't have the response mechanism built yet, but we're getting very, very close.

THE COURT: What does that mean, that you don't have

the response mechanism yet?

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MR. HENIFIN: We don't have the contractors in place that can respond for us. We're working on that, getting the contractors, getting the contracts to those contractors, getting their bids. Those will all be done on a time-and-material basis, because you really don't know what you're facing when you start digging up a leak. Is it a major crack? Is it a whole break in the pipe? Is it something that can be done with a clamp? There's such a wide variety.

So we'll, again, prenegotiate labor rates and equipment rates. And the engineer firm that we've hired locally will be onsite to make sure we're tracking their hours and their costs, and they will invoice us, ultimately, based on those prenegotiated rates for each of these repairs that they make, and we'll --

THE COURT: The last time you were here, you were not sure as to where these leaks were located.

MR. HENIFIN: Well, these are the small ones we know where -- I mean, they're everywhere, right? You can see these. We're still concerned that this isn't the full 30 million gallons a day that we're losing. So we're still going to be doing the -- the valve company that's coming in to do the valve assessment is going to be doing some acoustic leak detection work on the bigger pipes to find the

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leaks that we don't see. We are convinced that there's leaks that are going into the ground -- maybe in the storm drainage system, maybe into the sewer system, maybe into the rivers or creeks -- that we haven't been able to see, because they're not bubbling up on the street. And so people just don't notice that fact that the pipe's leaking if it's leaking into a body of water. Those are the ones we're going to find through this acoustic testing of the pipes over a period of time. So --

THE COURT: And -- but the volume of water that is affected by these leaks is tremendous.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir, it is. 30 million gallons a day but --

THE COURT: Day. That's a day, right?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, let's quantify that some kind of way. If we were taking that 30 million gallons of water and distributing it to the homes, how much money would the city be raking in for those 30 million gallons that now they are losing, because they can't bill for it?

MR. HENIFIN: So we essentially should be using -- our citizenry should be using about 15 million gallons a day.

On the water side, that would generate somewhere in the \$30-million-a-year revenue. So if they could use the extra 30 million gallons, which we'll come back to, because they

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can't. But if we sell that water, then we would probably be at about a \$90-million-revenue model just on the water side.

But we can't use that much water. I mean, 300 gallons a day per person is outrageous. There's no city in the United States that's even close to that. The average in the U.S. is 88 gallons a day per person. We're -- if you estimate us at 100 and we're somewhere in the 15- to 16-million-gallons-a-day range is what the citizens and Jackson should be consuming even with their sprinklers and pools, it would average out to somewhere in that 100 gallons a day per person.

And so the fact of putting out 300 gallons per day per person means we're losing 200 gallons a day per person somewhere in the city.

THE COURT: And that translates into how much money being lost?

MR. HENIFIN: We wouldn't even be able to collect that revenue, but where it is translated is to cost. If we could find those leaks, we wouldn't need half two plants. We would only need half of one of our two -- two treatment plants. At the Curtis Plant, there's a membrane plant and a conventional plant. They're both rated to do 25 million gallons a day. If we only need 15 to 20 million at the top, we could shut half of it down and save half of our operating cost.

THE COURT: Which would be how much?

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MR. HENIFIN: Which would be somewhere in the -- for that one plant, that operating cost is going be -- that would probably be about somewhere in the \$12-million-a-year range if we could cut half of that cost down. I mean, the savings here are tremendous, so we've got to find the water, and we're going to find the water, and we're on -- on track to find it.

The little leaks I talked about on the find-and-fix will add up to millions of gallons, but not 30 million gallons, I don't think. And so we'll fix those leaks, and those are the visible nuisance leaks that everyone has in their -- you know, on their street creating puddles, creating mudholes in their yards. We need to get those fixed, but at the same time, we need to find these bigger leaks if we can, and that's what we're on.

THE COURT: The bigger leaks --

MR. HENIFIN: The ones that --

THE COURT: -- where is water going?

MR. HENIFIN: It's got to be going into a river, a creek, pond, sewer system, stormwater system. It's got to go somewhere where people aren't paying attention to it or we would find those, and that's why we need internal acoustic devices that go in the pipes and listen for those leaks and areas where we can't really access easily.

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They're buried pipes likely leaking underground to some other location; and so we just can't see it, we don't know where it's happening. Combination of the modeling leak detection, all the things we're putting in place should help give us clues as to where that water is and where it's going and how to fix it.

THE COURT: How much will this acoustic device cost?

MR. HENIFIN: So that's part of the contract, of the

\$5.6 million contract on the valve assessment, hydrant work,
and leak detection. And then there's ongoing cost for
annual leak detection monitoring program. The acoustic
devices will be sending a signal back to a software that
will be constantly listening for leaks, new leaks, and then
we'll be monitoring the system going forward from that end.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. HENIFIN: Sure. So the other thing that's happened recently is we have approached the Mississippi Department of Health about reclassifying the Curtis Plant. This gets a little complex, and I'm not -- I am not the water regulator, but I'll explain, basically, because we didn't do some source water testing.

So you go out and check your reservoir to look for -in this case it was cryptosporidium, which is a parasite
virus? Yeah. My expertise. But the crypto essentially
require -- if you have it in your source water, you have to

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do additional treatment. And so what we found is we don't have it in the source water. We've got sampling from 2017 through 2019. The health department has looked at and agrees this doesn't exist in our water.

And so we are able to change our process to save some money on how we're operating our water treatment plant based on reclassifications the health department's working with us on right now. So hasn't happened fully yet, but again, shows the cooperation between the state and us as we're trying to figure out how to save some money and make sure we're still protecting public health, providing safe drinking water, but not adding unnecessary processes if they truly are unnecessary. And so that's the analysis we're doing right now. So that's going to potentially lead again to further cost savings as we move forward.

And you know I've talked about the -- the vulnerabilities already, so I guess now I'll transition.

That's kind of the status of where we are on the plants, the pipes. Any questions on that part? Now it's just going to go into some general observations around how effective the order you've put in place has been, at least from my perspective.

So, you know, I think it's being -- it's effective and respected in the fact that I've been asked to visit with the governor, lieutenant governor, the speaker of the house,

other senators. It's getting a lot of attention. The city's been incredibly cooperative, and I spent a lot of time with the senior city staff as well keeping them informed. But everybody is supportive of getting the water system fixed, and I think everyone has been supportive of the method at which we're going after this through this order, the way it's been set up. I think it's just been --it's been great to be in the community and -- and get the support from folks that really want to see their water system fixed, and they all are very supportive of the method at which we're going after this.

You know, so one of the pieces that -- when I submitted the financial plan, I had to do it in a fairly short order. It was 60 days after the order was signed that it had to be submitted, not enough time to get community input. Over the next month, we've got a series of community meetings set up, nonpolitical. We have not invited elected officials. It's to get input from the residents here in Jackson about potential new rate structures as well as, you know, what kind of organization would they want to see governing the water system going forward. And so we'll get that feedback, and I think we'll be able to refine a recommendation to the Court, at that point, about what that long-term path should be going forward, and I'm looking forward to those meetings.

That's -- going to be a series of them. We're

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spreading them out throughout the community. We're going to do them on weekends whenever people are going to be available. My communication from Farenheit and the US Water Alliance are helping me set those up and facilitate those meetings. So a lot of information gathering because we had to jump out in front of some proposals that you may have read in the financial plan around future governance options, which I laid out several, as well as rate options, which I've laid out several. And so to fine tune that, getting this community input is a critical piece of that.

THE COURT: Well, what do you expect to hear from the population? I would expect for them to say that they want constant water, cleaner water, and cheaper water.

What else do expect for them to say?

MR. HENIFIN: I also expect -- what I'm trying to get out of them is do they want -- who do they want to be running their water system. Do they want it to be an authority that's created by the state? Do they want it to be an authority created by the city? Do they want it to be back in the city as a city department? They want something different? There's a variety of ways to move forward, but what -- which one will they trust, and which one do they feel comfortable with I think is the big -- the big question.

THE COURT: But you said a few moments ago that you

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didn't want to invite politicians because you didn't want this to be a political meeting.

MR. HENIFIN: So the -- so they could be free to speak their minds about the -- where they feel comfortable about the future of the water system.

THE COURT: But that last question would be a political question.

MR. HENIFIN: So they would be able speak it without politicians in the room or answer that question without politicians in the room. That's the intent of that being a nonelected official question.

THE COURT: And so how does the city feel about that proposed town meeting without their involvement?

MR. HENIFIN: All the council members want to be involved.

THE COURT: They want to be involved?

MR. HENIFIN: They're all -- they're all trying to get to all these meetings, and I think -- at that point, though, I've talked to the senior -- the mayor in particular, and I think he is okay, not maybe comfortable, but okay with the idea that we need to solicit this information without further political influence. Doesn't mean we're acting on it. We're just trying to get feedback.

THE COURT: And you want this feedback person to person? That is, you want it to be a meeting with the

members of your team talking directly to the public? 1 2 MR. HENIFIN: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: So therefore, you have ruled out the prospect of sending out a questionnaire? 4 5 MR. HENIFIN: Not ruled it out yet, sir, but we're -let's get our first phase of feedback and see where that 6 7 goes. But the questionnaire could easily follow. THE COURT: And how committed are you and your team on 8 9 this notion of not allowing politicians to attend? MR. HENIFIN: We're not going to throw them out, Your 10 11 Honor. We're asking them not to attend. 12 THE COURT: And so if they do attend, is that when you throw them out? 13 14 MR. HENIFIN: No, we're not going to throw them out, 15 Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. HENIFIN: We'll try to manage it the best we can, 18 unless you want to order them to stay away. THE COURT: Well, the reason that you are pursuing this 19 20 in this manner is, as you said, you do not want them to 2.1 be -- that is the citizenry -- to be intimidated. 22 MR. HENIFIN: Exactly. 23 THE COURT: And feel like they are reporting their 24 political figures, and you just want to have their 25 unadulterated opinion as to this whole matter, but you still

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have to acknowledge this question can spill over into a political answer.

MR. HENIFIN: Oh, it's extremely political, Your Honor. Obviously, based on what's going on in the state capital, there's a lot of interest in politics going on around our water system.

THE COURT: But as of right now, have you -- have you taken any steps towards this community meeting?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes. So as my communications group,
Farenheit, as they've been setting up, you know, we've
talked about who they're inviting and who, you know, as far
as opening it to the public, and they've told the -- some of
the council members that have asked to be in attendance that
we're asking them not to. It hasn't been a challenge to
receive that yet. We'll see what happens when we actually
hold the meetings, but you know, we're expressing to the
council members and the mayor the fact that we're trying to
do this without a lot of political influence at least for
the feedback. We understand that ultimately when a decision
or a recommendation is made to the Court, there's going to
be a lot of interest from the politicians on how that
happens.

THE COURT: Will the public be provided any vital information before the meeting? For instance, what is the cost of water in the City of Jackson? Will they be provided

that and how that's determined, how that's calculated for instance?

MR. HENIFIN: Yeah. So in the financial model, we've developed several rate plans. You know, you've identified, I think, already some just in your comments. So we don't have everyone billed, and we don't even know where all the accounts are. There're a number of challenges with our current metering system that we need to fix. We're going to stick on a meter basis.

So one of the questions to the public is would you trust a nonmetered basis for billing water. So the idea would be you use a property attribute, say square footage property value, and you would apply a factor to that to calculate what their fair share of the water system cost would be. And that's pretty controversial in many ways, a lot from the leadership and the state government that believes that's potentially in violation of state law, that's yet to be determined on our end from what argument we might have that way.

But, you know, that's the -- the problem we have here in Jackson is we've got eight -- actually more than, like, ten years of failed metering issues. We had the Siemens Contract. We weren't doing well just before that. As people lost faith in their meters and the city lost control of the ability to meter and bill for a variety of factors,

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there's very low confidence when people get a bill, if they get a bill, that it's correct; and so we are battling this constantly.

We've got over 6,500 properties we've identified that are improved and according to the assessor's database but have no corresponding water accounts. So we've got to go put eyes on every one of those to see is it truly an improved property with an active water user? Is it an abandoned house? Is it just a garage? But that's 6,500 properties we've got to go put eyes on to find out why they're showing in the assessor's database as an improved property, and we don't have a water account for them. And I can tell you anecdotally there's a number of folks in this community that have told me, but they've tried to get a water account. And for whatever reason, they haven't gotten one, and they've been using water for years.

So we've got so many problems associated with this metering, and -- and we're -- I am committed to figure this out one way or another. But, again, one solution -- proposed solution that we really want people to give us some feedback on is this idea of does it really matter if you have a meter, and we come up with a different way to bill you for your water that's equitable across the population, affordable for everybody, and generates the revenue we need. And it's easy. You don't have to call us and complain about

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your meter read because there won't be a meter read. Your bill will be the same month after month after month. It's very easy to bill, very easy to understand.

I think it's got a lot of positives from that -- you know, our metering infrastructure is going to cost us \$10 million a year going forward. That's the cost of our billing staff; the IT folks that are -- we are contracted with between the meter and where it goes into our billing system; and then the metering contract which we've entered, which is a no-cash-up-front-metering contract. We didn't spend anything. They get it all on the backside as we start using the meters.

And so once all the meters are in place, the ones that are being installed today, the bill will be \$5.2 million in the first year and then escalate about 3 percent every year for the next 20 years. So we're on the hook for that metering cost. Haven't found a way out of the contract yet. Haven't given up, but the buyout as they provide it to us, \$60 million, in today's dollars, to buy us out of that metering contract.

THE COURT: Have you determined who has the authority to place commercial and residential customers on the e-plan?

MR. HENIFIN: I am not sure what the e-plan is, Your Honor. I'm going -- I'm going to research it and find out.

THE COURT: Well, I can tell you what it is. I think I

said something about it last time. The e-plan was not known to the general public. I bumped into it on another case.

And I do mean bumped into it because I didn't know anything about it.

But the e-plan is -- it comes into focus when -- and it had -- it had a good intentioned source for the e-plan.

That is, if the city is responsible for the nondelivery of water because there's something wrong with the city pipes.

MR. HENIFIN: All right.

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THE COURT: Or the city's delivery system. Then the homeowner or business should not be required to make payments until the city corrects that problem. So that was called an e-plan. And so, again, the e-plan had a great beginning because why should the customer have to pay when it's not the customer's fault that the distribution of water was not being accomplished?

But then, later on, some entities and homeowners were placed on the e-plan not for that particular reason. And I'm not talking about recently. I'm talking about over the years. And so these entities were placed on the e-plan, which means then that regular bills were not being submitted to these entities, whether homeowners or businesses. And in fact, over the years, these e-planners were not required to make any water payments for years. Not just months, but for years. And some persons, in fact, even considered this

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forbearance on having to pay water bills was a right that they had because they had been off of the requirement so long they didn't think they were required to pay any water bills. So this e-plan extended to the homeowner -- to certain homeowners, and it extended to certain businesses. And a great amount of revenue was lost to the city because of this whole e-plan situation.

And then, when I asked some persons connected with the water company, how could I find out who all were on the e-plan so that one could investigate to see whether they were legitimately on that e-plan, the answer was no, because the answer was -- was that there was not a computer model that would identify the e-planners. And so then, people just stayed on it.

So I asked from time to time, you know, about that, but I didn't have a lawsuit to work with at the time, but nevertheless -- and I was given various reasons as to why certain individuals or businesses were placed on the e-plan. When they didn't have this circumstance, I just described to you where it was the city's fault that they were not being distributed water. There were other considerations involved.

And this apparently lasted for quite a while. Years.

And so, as I said, I wanted to know why the city just simply couldn't hit a button on the computer and create all of the

folk on e-plan and then go out and investigate as to whether they legitimately were on the e-plan.

MR. HENIFIN: That might explain the 6500 properties that I just described, why they don't have accounts. But this is the first I've heard of the e-plan, but it may help me in my further investigation as to why we don't bill a hundred percent of our customers, haven't for years. Lacked about 60 to 70 percent of the revenue we should.

But there's just huge gaps in the information, and, you know, it's part of my job, because I was given that lovely prize of the water and sewer billing administration, will be to get to the bottom of that and make sure that everyone is using water, is charged the appropriate rate, and we are in the business of collecting that. But it needs to be affordable.

There's no doubt that in current rate models there is a disjoint to making -- rate has to be the same for all customer classes. And in our traditional model, we set the rate where we think it's affordable for the lowest quintile of our population, and that's a subjective determination made by people like me and my staff. And that could be 6, 8, 10 percent of their household income devoted to their water bill. Frankly, I find that terrible, something that I am looking for a better way.

And, again, some of the billing mechanisms we've

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suggested and I've have suggested through the financial plan does address that in a more equitable way. And I think as a country we need to be concerned about the rising cost of water. Water's expensive, and -- and let me give you a quick summary of what I've been telling everybody about water here, and it's true across the country.

Actual water is pretty cheap. We get it for free from the reservoir or the river. We add a little bit of chemical and a little power and we push it out into the system. The expense is in the big infrastructure we've already got in the ground and the treatment plants; the labor to run the treatment plants; the labor to maintain the pipes, fix the pipes. Nothing to do with actual -- the water you consume. Because if you didn't drink water tomorrow and everyone in your neighborhood drink water tomorrow, all of those costs would be the same whether you're using your water or not with the exception a little bit of chemical and a little bit of power.

And so all our cost is fixed essentially. And that's why a consumptive rate is just -- doesn't make much sense for water whether you're in Jackson or whether you're in Sacramento or wherever you are in the country. It's a habit we've gotten into. It's the accepted practice. It's the method at which we bill. It needs to change, and I'm hoping it changes here in Jackson as a result of this order.

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1
            THE COURT: Do you have a model across the country that
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       you hope to follow?
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            MR. HENIFIN: Nobody else has gotten to that point.
       We've got some studies that have been done by the US Water
 4
 5
       Alliance. We would be, as far as I know, the first utility
       to try to do a property-attribute-based rate across the
 6
 7
       board.
            THE COURT: And you're hoping that that will come to
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 9
       pass in the near future?
            MR. HENIFIN: I am, but it's going to be a battle.
10
11
       may need your help, Your Honor.
12
            THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm here.
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            MR. HENIFIN: Thank you.
            THE COURT: Go ahead on.
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           MR. HENIFIN: So I don't know that I've got a whole lot
       left.
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            THE COURT: Well, that's okay.
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18
            MR. HENIFIN: Those are -- those are the big-ticket
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       items. I would like to mention one that has come up is
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       the -- as it's sort of related to the order you started with
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       this morning on the confidentiality on the other issue
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       before another judge here.
23
            Your Honor, I am in charge as a part of your order as
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       billing for water and sewer. It's a single enterprise, and
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       I bill -- have to bill for both, and yet, I've got no
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control or authority on how the sewer dollars are spent. And with a large federal influx that came, fortunately, at the time of this order, shortly after that, we've got a lot of money to work with water, but we don't have a lot of money to work with sewer, because all of that federal money has been designated and restricted largely for sewer -- or for water use only. But by using those in combination in the same financial plan, we can take more of our local revenue and devote it to sewer while we use the federal revenue for the water side.

So I think there's some opportunities by bringing these together. I think the parties are going to talk more about that, but I'm hoping that we figure out how to make that work. And that's, I think, all I have got, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I have one more question. We've had a lot of conversations here and about the water plants, all of the water plants, and then you-all are sending me a ton of paperwork. You've killed a lot of trees. And I've been reading all this stuff trying to develop some expertise on this, but I'm limited on my development when I'm just reading.

What's the possibility of a tour of the water plant?

MR. HENIFIN: Anytime you want, Your Honor. I'm ready
to take you.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HENIFIN: We'll put people that really know what's
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 2
       going on out there with us because I'm not the expert.
 3
       know, I can make a lot of things happen, but I'll have
 4
       someone there who can tell you everything you want to know
 5
       about that water plant.
 6
            THE COURT: Okay. I want a tour of the water plant.
7
       And then, would it be any problem if I take pictures while
       I'm out there for my own files?
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 9
           MR. HENIFIN: No, sir. We'd appreciate you do it.
10
            THE COURT: Okay.
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           MR. HENIFIN: We're not hiding anything out there.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Good. That's what I wanted, to make
13
       my file and have my tour, and I have some questions with the
       hands on so I can have some idea about what's going on
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15
       hands-on. And I want to see all of that.
            MR. HENIFIN: I would love to take you, Your Honor, and
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       we'll have a great time at the drinking water plant.
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18
            THE COURT: Okay, then.
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           MR. HENIFIN: Both plants. Yes, sir.
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            THE COURT: All right, then. Anything else you want to
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       tell me?
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            MR. HENIFIN: That's about it. Have a good weekend.
23
       Drink lots of water.
24
            THE COURT: Well, I'll be right here over the weekend.
25
            All right. Anybody else have something that you would
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like to add up here, anybody else?

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MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, Catoria Martin on behalf of the City of Jackson. If I may clarify some points, if that is acceptable?

THE COURT: Okay. Sure.

MS. MARTIN: And, Your Honor, I tried to make some notes based on the comments from Mr. Henifin, and we -- we do have a very good working relationship. We -- we meet with Mr. Henifin probably at least weekly either virtually or in person; and so I did just want to clarify some of the points that came up. Some of them make sure that Your Honor is cleared on kind of where we are in terms of status, but also some of them just to make sure that the Court is informed.

And so the first one is on the displaced employees. So you heard Mr. Henifin talk today about, you know, three employees who did not want to continue working with the third-party operator, which is Jacobs Engineering, and two employees who didn't pass the background check. So we are happy to hear that it sounds like only one of those three employees will be returning back to the city, and I did want to inform Your Honor that we do have a plan for those employees who Mr. Henifin has not found performance issues with. We will try to place those employees in other places within the city.

And so on the sewer side, we have some open positions, and so we will try and place those employees in other places in the city. And so we've worked with Mr. Henifin to ensure that whatever employees he's not able to keep employed, they will come back to the city, and if there are no performance issues, we will do our best to find a place for them in the city.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. MARTIN: On the long-term contract for maintenance, the city has in the past done longer term contracts. I think the best example of that is our contract on the sewer side. We have a contract with Veolia, and that was initially a ten-year contract with a five-year extension. I did want to include that the stipulated order that was entered into by all of the parties actually requires that if the third-party manager enters into a long-term contract, that contract then has to be reviewed by the office of the city attorney.

So the City of Jackson will have the opportunity to comment and offer suggestions on any long-term contract that is entered into, and the city is very interested in reducing cost on those long-term contracts. And so we will at that point have a discussion with the third-party manager about longer terms but also how -- depending on the amount of -- the amount time and the term and the ability to make some

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repairs on the distribution side, how that might benefit the city in terms of reducing that cost of that maintenance contract.

And the city does have a past relationship with Jacobs Engineering. I don't know if that was clear to Your Honor, but we have worked with them in the past. We have not worked with them in this capacity where they have provided maintenance, direct maintenance, to that water treatment plant, but the city has had a relationship with their company in the past.

THE COURT: Over what period of time? Over what period of time?

MS. MARTIN: We -- we had at least one existing contract with them in the last two years. That was a contract where we were trying to do some work personnel and the public workings department.

THE COURT: Okay. Were you satisfied with the performance under that contract?

MS. MARTIN: I believe so. I do -- I believe we were very satisfied with their work at that point.

THE COURT: And you're saying you believe?

MS. MARTIN: I believe so because I did not -- I was not the person who administered that contract, but we did not terminate that contract, and the work that I saw that they performed under that contract I thought was successful.

THE COURT: Okay. Continue.

MS. MARTIN: Okay. The third point that I want to talk a little bit about is the public meetings that Mr. Henifin is entering into where he has asked that politicians do not attend. He did have a conversation with the mayor about those meetings. I do think the mayor is in agreement. I have not been a part of any conversations with the city council about those meetings. But the city really sees those meetings as hitting two points, one of which I strongly believe will probably take up much of the time in those meetings, which is his concept of modifying the rate structure.

Mr. Henifin talked a little bit about his plan, and we've had a lot of meetings with him about -- from day one, I think we started having conversation with Mr. Henifin about revising our rate structure, what's been detrimental about our current rate structure, and how in the future, if we modify that rate structure, it might benefit the city and also citizens. We really believe that having conversations with the public about the proposed rate structure is essential mainly because there has been a lot of confusion. I think a lot of that confusion has been brought on from the legislature. We've had a lot of legislation that's been proposed in this session, and a lot of that legislation was proposed prior to Mr. Henifin actually producing this plan.

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So prior to him making the financial management plan public, there was some legislation that was introduced, and the public is incredibly confused about what has been proposed in the financial management plan and how that will, in the end, affect the City of Jackson. And so although his, I think, reasoning for not involving politicians is to try and keep politics out of it. I do a hundred percent agree with Your Honor that this is a political -- it's going to be a political issue, but I also think that on behalf of the city, we think it's important that the public have the opportunity to have these conversations with Mr. Henifin prior to his recommendation to this city on how we modify the rate.

And that's mainly because in the current stipulated order, it requires him to make a recommendation to the city and consultation with the city to make a recommendation to the mayor of any modifications of the rate structure. The mayor is then required to bring whatever the proposal is from Mr. Henifin to the city council for the city council to either approve or disapprove. And the way that the stipulated order is written, regardless of whether the city council approves or disapproves of that rate structure, if we have not had a rate increase in the last 12 months, it is automatically implemented by Mr. Henifin.

And so we do think that it is incredibly important that

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the public is able to chime in but also that they are informed on the rate structure, the options that are available prior to Mr. Henifin moving forward.

THE COURT: Do you anticipate the rate structure increasing the cost to the taxpayers or decreasing the cost?

MS. MARTIN: Based on my knowledge of the plan, I think that some citizens will experience a decrease, and a smaller percentage of citizens will experience an increase.

THE COURT: And what would be the metric to determine whether one experiences one or the other, increase or decrease?

MS. MARTIN: So based on my knowledge of Mr. Henifin's plan, if he moves forward with the property attributes, it will depend on the size of their house or the value of the house.

So I think the current plan has some property attributes. One of them is based on square footage of your house, and one of them is based off of actual property value. And I think that's what led to some of the confusion with the public because the legislation that's been introduced -- at least one of the bills specific -- is specific to the rate being based off of consumption, and although -- you asked a question earlier of Mr. Henifin of whether or not there was a model in the United States for this property attribute rate structure. There is not a

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model for the property attribute rate structure. However, even here in the state of Mississippi, there is a model for fixed rates.

So there are some municipalities that do not charge based on consumption. They charge a fixed rate. And that rate is based off of, I think, their actual cost, but it's not based on the individual household's consumption of water.

THE COURT: Do you recall the identities of those municipalities?

MS. MARTIN: Let me confer with my colleague.

THE COURT: Okay. Go right ahead.

MS. MARTIN: I apologize, Your Honor. Long Beach,
Mississippi, has a fixed rate, and we believe it's smaller
municipalities. But Long Beach, Mississippi, we're certain
has a fixed rate.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MARTIN: So that was my comment on the public meetings, and I don't know that in those public meetings — and we've been in a lot of town hall meetings with the public. We believe that the time will probably be taken on rate structure. We fully expect that the conversations about a governance structure will probably be something that will come along later, and we believe that there is time for that discussion.

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The last point I wanted to make is -- and Mr. Henifin mentioned this on the end of his comments about the sewer side. We are just as -- you know, we -- we talked briefly about the confidentiality order at the beginning of this hearing today. We are fully engaged with the Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency on the sewer side on the Clean Water Act consent decree that we currently have in place. We have read through Mr. Henifin's plan.

His plan includes some financial restructuring on the sewer side as well. And it's like he said, the bills that we send out -- when we send out a water bill, it actually has three components. It has water, sewer, and sanitation all included in that one bill. And so we do not -- we'd have no opposition to making some changes on the sewer side; however, we do -- we are currently engaged in conversations with Mr. Henifin to make sure that he understands the sewer projects that we believe need priority.

We don't know that we have much time on the sewer side to wait for revenue to be generated. And so literally in the last week, we've been having conversations with Mr. Henifin about how to move forward in terms of our financial situation on the sewer side now that we are focusing more on the sewer side as part of this agreement.

THE COURT: Are you telling me that the sewer side is more problematical than the water side?

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MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, I would not say that it has more problems; however, I would say that it is just as urgent as the needs on our water side.

THE COURT: So tell me some of the dire consequences on the sewer side.

MS. MARTIN: So we're already under a consent decree on the sewer side, and I would say that we are partially in compliance on that. But the areas where we are not in compliance is -- we have many issues with what they call SSOs, Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and we're experiencing those throughout the city. They're leading to sewer backups. And so just generally, that is kind of where we are on the sewer side.

But we have, I think -- currently our list of SSOs is like 256. And from the legal department's point of view, we -- we believe that it is urgent, and it is something that we need to focus on, and that there are some serious priorities within the city when it comes to the sewer department.

THE COURT: So these issues on the sanitation side and the sewer, do they have consequences with regard to disease possibilities?

MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor. I would actually say

Mr. Henifin is qualified to -- to tell you kind of what

those issues could be. He is not as knowledgeable with the

projects and with the issues that we have. We just recently started disclosing to him some of the problems that we have and some of the projects that we have planned for the next 12 months, but Mr. Henifin's background is actually in sewer. He has a lot of experience on the sewer side, on the Clean Water Act side.

THE COURT: So then these problems that you just mentioned on the unsanitations and the problems generated through the bad sewage, is that a -- a germ matter, or is that some kind of other problem there besides just germs? What about parasites?

MS. MARTIN: I'm going to defer to Mr. Henifin, the technical expert.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HENIFIN: All of the above. You know, raw sewage is -- is the source of many intestinal and gastrointestinal illnesses.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HENIFIN: And being in contact with that threat that -- look worldwide. About three and a half million people die a year from waterborne illness. Most of those are children. So yeah. There's a serious danger if you're exposed to raw sewage of getting the gastrointestinal disease. The United States and most developed countries have medicine and doctors to take care of that, but left

untreated, they're definitely threats to the human life. 1 2 THE COURT: And again, will the illness stem from 3 germs, parasites? MR. HENIFIN: It's the bacteria predominantly. 4 THE COURT: I was about to get to that one next, 5 bacteria. I mean, what is it? 6 7 MR. HENIFIN: It's E. coli bacteria. THE COURT: E. coli. Okay. Well, this the first time 8 9 I've heard that term here during this session. And so that's what it is, E. coli? 10 11 MR. HENIFIN: Predominantly. There's a number of other 12 potentials in the waste water that can also cause gas -- and I don't know the biology of all of those but -- or the 13 whatever -- the virology of all of those. But there's 14 viruses; there's E. coli bacteria; there's other bacteria; 15 there could be Norovirus, which is, you know, the disease 16 17 that many cruise ships suffered over the years where it's an 18 intestinal disease; Legionnaires' disease. 19 You can get a variety of things in your waste water 20 that -- when it's raw and untreated pose a serious public 2.1 health risk, which is why it's highly regulated. It's very 22 serious when you have sanitary sewer overflows because you 23 expose the public to untreated waste water which is a 24 dangerous public health issue.

THE COURT: Do you have an estimate on how many Jackson

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citizens have been exposed to this?

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MR. HENIFIN: I do not as --

THE COURT: And have had to receive medical treatment, for instance?

MR. HENIFIN: I have no idea. As Ms. Martin explained, I've just, within the last week, started talking to them a little bit about their sanitary sewer issues.

THE COURT: In order --

MR. HENIFIN: You wouldn't even -- I don't know that doctors would even pick up on it. They might think it's just a regular gastrointestinal virus or something going around.

So typically, I refer -- I guess I defer to the public health officials. But in the United States, I don't know that we've seen large public health outbreaks as a result of exposure to raw sewage. I think this potential's always there, but it's probably less quantified because folks go to their own doctor or they just think, oh, I've got food poisoning or the stomach flu and it goes away in a week or two in normal cases. And if you don't get dehydrated, you don't get hospitalized.

But I think we even have more people on the call that could probably explain it in greater depth if we needed to.

But I do know that it is a serious public health issue.

It's why it's highly regulated. EPA puts more work, in my

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opinion, on enforcement on the waste water side than they do on the drinking water side because it is such a challenging issue.

THE COURT: Ms. Martin, do you have any idea of reports of Jackson citizens who may be exposed to this?

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, I can certainly say we do not have any claims based on citizens being exposed to raw sewage. What our fear is -- most of the claims that we have with regard to waste water are individuals who have homes that have been damaged based on the sewer backup. And so the majority -- vast majority of our claims, that is what our claims are is that it's some type of damage that's been caused to a home based on the sewer backup from the issues that are at the street.

However, what I will say is our greatest fear is that because of the sanitary sewer overflows that the raw sewage might be seeping into a lake or some other body of water that has the potential for citizens to be exposed to it.

THE COURT: Do you have a raw sewage hotline?

MS. MARTIN: 3-1-1. Our 3-1-1 hotline is our hotline. That's how we have identified the 256 sanitary sewer overflows. It's been based on individuals calling them in and us going out and checking and confirming that it's a sewer overflow.

THE COURT: And that's a 3-1-1 number?

1 MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: And that number goes to who? 3 MS. MARTIN: The department of public works. 4 THE COURT: And what's the response time? 5 MS. MARTIN: The response time to fixing the issue? THE COURT: That's right. 6 7 MS. MARTIN: The response time to fixing the issue, it depends on the issue that is presented. If it is an issue 8 9 that the city has the equipment and the resources to fix at 10 the time, I would say your response time is seven days or 11 If it is -- we kind of have a list where we've said, 12 you know, yes, this one we can respond to right away. We 13 can -- I don't know all of the terminology. I'm definitely 14 not a technical expert. But it's essentially a way that 15 they can blow the system. What is it? They have a vacuum truck. And so they can sometimes 16 17 fix some of those issues by using that vacuum truck, but 18 there are some issues that require much more complicated 19 work. The best example I would give you is we've got a 20 project that's in The Queens that is estimated at 2.1 \$23,000,000. And so we've experienced many calls in that

backup based on the fact that we need to replace pipes. Like, we need to do more serious work in that area.

vicinity based on those sanitary sewer overflows, but again,

it is individuals who are having issues in-home from the

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            THE COURT: Are most of the problems remedied by the
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       snake device?
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            MS. MARTIN: No. No, Your Honor.
                        You know what I mean by the snake device?
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            THE COURT:
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            MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor, I know exactly.
       know what that is.
 6
 7
            THE COURT: Okay.
            MS. MARTIN: I know exactly that is, and I would say
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 9
           They are -- the most of them are not remedied by that,
       no.
       and I would say the majority of the calls that we get go on
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11
       a much larger list. That is, when we have the resources,
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       when we have the equipment, that's when we start working
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       down that list, and that's one of the reasons why we are
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       having this conversation with Mr. Henifin about his
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       financial management plan versus the projects that we
       believe are urgent projects.
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17
                        Okay. Thank you very much.
            THE COURT:
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            MS. MARTIN: Yep. And the last thing I had on my list
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       was this e-code, I think, that you were asking Mr. Henifin
20
       about.
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            THE COURT: I did.
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            MS. MARTIN: The City of Jackson -- I -- to our
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       knowledge, the only e-codes are utilized for buildings and
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       institutions that have medical -- where it is medically
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       necessary that water continue to be provided to those
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entities. And so it's our understanding that those e-codes are put on those billings to make sure -- not that they don't receive a bill, but that their water is not cut off.

The only other knowledge that we have of individuals who might not be receiving a bill kind of goes back to the Siemens debacle. And it goes back to where the city, you know, experienced many issues with that metering contract, and based on those issues with that metering contract had what we call "lost bills." And I do think that's something that we have communicated with Mr. Henifin about, and he has a plan for how he wants to address that issue, and we're working directly with him on that.

THE COURT: Ms. Martin, the e-code matter goes well beyond that. And I don't need to get into this right now, but this e-code debacle goes well beyond just making sure that water wasn't cut off at these various places. This e-code matter goes back through different administrations, and I don't want to say anything else about that. But this determination as to who is going to receive an e-code had some other aspects to it. We can discuss all those some time later, another occasion, but it has more aspects to it than simply what you just said. That just merely means that you're just not fully familiar with it. But unfortunately, people were placed on the e-code for favors.

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, we appreciate you bringing

that to our attention.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you now.

MS. MARTIN: That's all I have. Thank you.

THE COURT: Oh, let me say something else, Ms. Martin.

MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I don't want anyone getting the impression that I said that your boss is the one who did all this. So let me just quickly add that this whole matter with the e-code has a long history. And so it has gone through different administrations who have taken their perspective as to why they wanted to put certain people and businesses on the e-code which did not have proper purposes. But I was not saying that these e-codes are the result of this administration. These e-codes preceded this administration and -- and more than one administration. So at some point, then we can talk at length about it, but right now, I don't -- I don't see why I need to go ahead and -- and as they say rustle in the feathers on this.

MS. MARTIN: We appreciate that as well, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. But I can tell you that I am very familiar with this because when I found out about it, I was incensed, and I tried my best to determine what could be done on this matter. As I said, I was naive at first. I thought that all I had to do was talk to various people who would go to the specific computer and punch a button and all

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of the e-codes would come out. And I would see the names and addresses of businesses and residences and then send somebody out there who would confirm that these e-codes were not appropriate, that they were for another reason. And I thought that that's all that had to be done, but every time I made that inquiry, I was told that there was no computer with the water company that could spit out e-codes.

So instead, I, on some circumstances, just gave all -got -- accumulated my anecdotal explanations as to who's on
it and what they said about being on it. So... but we can
talk about all those matters later.

MS. MARTIN: Yeah. Thank you, Your Honor. We look forward to addressing those issues with Mr. Henifin.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you so much. All right. I want to thank you again for giving me a great update on what is transpiring over there. It seems to me that you've managed to make some real headway here, and I recognize that with the seriousness of the problem, that it's not a fix that can be provided over night. It's going to take some time. And so I know that from time to time there might be a hiccup or two that takes you back to the starting block when you find something that you did not know existed and then you have to try and deal with it. But we will work along those lines, and we'll see.

Now, finally, you talked about having to pay off some

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contracts after you've gotten into them. Now, before you actually submit the checks, could you submit a copy of what you proposed and submit them to me? Because then I would like to have the amount of money that's being submitted and a short explanation of what is being submitted. That's for your protection, the city's protection, and for my oversight responsibilities.

MR. HENIFIN: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I won't hear later that some monies were expended that shouldn't have been expended or some monies were expended in a greater amount than should have been expended. So in order to protect all the parties, we got to provide a check and balance. And when you were here last time, I asked you whether there was a check and balance, and you said that you would be the one responsible for paying the bills.

Well, you need some protection, and so I need then to know what amounts of money you intend to expend before you expend it so I can at least look it over. And as soon as I get it, I will read it. And then, if I need -- if I have some questions, I will call you up.

MR. HENIFIN: And for clarification, Your Honor, that's for a reference to potential buyout of the metering contract, which doesn't seem within reach. The rest of expenditures are currently just paying folks for work

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       they're doing.
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            Do you want to see all of those before they --
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            THE COURT: I don't need --
            MR. HENIFIN: Just the contract buyout, right?
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 5
            THE COURT: The contract buyout is just what I want to
 6
       see.
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            MR. HENIFIN: And there may not be any of those because
       it's out of reach at the moment, but we're still exploring
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 9
       that opportunity. If we get there, I will bring that to
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       you, yes, sir.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Because see, that would be a major
12
       cost.
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            MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir.
            THE COURT: But paying people for work performed on an
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15
       hourly rate and stuff like that, I don't need to really see.
            MR. HENIFIN: Appreciate that. Yes, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Because that'd just be too onerous
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       of you to have to produce all these people.
19
            All right. Is there anything else from anybody?
20
       anybody been excited about this conversation that you wanted
21
       to jump up and say something else?
22
            All right. I don't see anybody else jumping up.
23
       all right. Thank you all so much then.
24
            COUNSEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
25
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(Court adjourned at 10:49 a.m.)
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COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Caroline Morgan, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing pages contain a full, true, and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the forenamed case at the time and place indicated, which proceedings were stenographically reported by me to the best of my skill and ability.

I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and Judicial Conference of the United States.

THIS, the 23rd day of March, 2023.

/s/ Caroline Morgan, CCR

Caroline Morgan, CCR #1957 Official Court Reporter United States District Court Caroline Morgan@mssd.uscourts.gov

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